THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Calendar for 1863.

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April				1	2	3	4
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	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
Aug.							1
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	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
Oct.					1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Miscellaneous.

Personal Liberty.

We have time and again raised our voice against the Suspension of the *habeas corpus* and the surrender of our personal liberty entirely to the whims and caprices of one man. No time of war or peace demands any such degradation and tyranny, and we protest against it.

The following from the Charleston Mercury on this subject so thoroughly expresses our own views that we adopt it:

Suspension of Habeas Corpus.—The Richmond Enquirer very properly denounces the Government of the United States as a Despotism. Well—what constitutes it a Despotism? One thing, and one thing alone—the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. By the suspension of this writ President Lincoln can arrest and cast into prison any citizen he pleases, and there is no power by which the citizen can be released, but his arbitrary will. This power makes President Lincoln a Despot, and his Government a Despotism. Yet, strange to say, the Enquirer supports the proposition that the Congress of the Confederate States should pass exactly such a measure over the people of the Confederate States—President Davis to be empowered to suspend the *habeas corpus* Act; and, like President Lincoln, to arrest and imprison whom he pleases, in the Confederate States, without any amenability or restraint from the Courts of the land. Does not the Enquirer support the establishment of a despotism in the Confederate States, exactly similar to that it denounces in the United States.

But the Enquirer alleges that President Davis will not abuse the power, if conferred upon him, by a law making him a Despot. This is exactly the plea of the Abolitionists of the United States, in making Lincoln a Despot. It is ever the plea used in the establishment of all Despotisms.—Admit the statement, however, to be true—the Government is nevertheless a Despotism. The right of personal liberty is gone. We have no right to be out of prison, if the President chooses we shall be in it. Suppose the Confederate States are conquered by the United States, will there be any worse form of Government over us? Can there be any worse, in its principles? It is to avoid just such a Government, with all its inevitable results of political ruin, slavery, and death, that we are now fighting.

But the Enquirer argues that there are districts of disaffected country where the suspension of the writ of liberty cannot ought to prevail. Admit this to be true, for argument's sake—what then? Shall the Writ be suspended throughout the Confederacy where disaffection does not prevail? To give any effect to the argument, let the suspension be limited by law to the districts disaffected. To go further, is using the disaffection in a small part of the Confederacy to extend a Despotism over the whole. The Enquirer further says, in defence of this measure, that the power to imprison, and to keep in prison, will only extend to State prisoners—only to prisoners incarcerated by the Executive of the Confederate States! Why—it is only for the benefit of such prisoners that the writ of *habeas corpus* is a bulwark of liberty. Who are those in whose behalf Lincoln has defied and annulled the writ of *habeas corpus* on the other side of the Potomac?—State prisoners, and State prisoners only! They consist of those who have dared to speak or to write in defence of their constitutional rights against the military despotism set up over them. Those by thousands fill his dungeons and bastiles.

But President Davis, in the opinion of the Enquirer, can be safely entrusted with such power over our persons and liberties. If President Davis were a second Washington, or an angel upon earth, the degradation such a surrender of our rights implies, would still be abhorrent to every freeman. Those are fit to be slaves who voluntarily seek a master. If we are to have a Despotism over us, let it be the result of force. Let the country be conquered, and all the freemen in the land be slain or driven into exile. Then, and not until then, let a Despot rule, with the arbitrary power of casting whom he pleases into dungeons, and of reigning over us, lord paramount by his will.

Never, since the foundation of the world, have any people, we believe, been more faithful to the great cause of civil and political liberty for which they are contending, or more strenuous in support of the Government they have established to achieve it, than the people of the Confederate States. And now they are told that they must surrender this glorious cause—not to victorious foes—rendering omnipotent the monster of villainy and tyranny who rules in Washington—but to our own Executive appointee in Richmond—our own President—in loving trust—in willing subserviency—in abject, voluntary slavery!

"Heaven stops the nose at it, and the moon winks;
The bawdy wind, that kisses all it meets,
Is hushed within the hollow mine of earth,
And will not hear it."

The Arrest of Col. Talcott.

We copy from the New York World of the 28th, an account of the arrest of Col. Talcott in that city. Another paper says that his wife, on learning of his arrest, was suddenly stricken with partial paralysis:

Some excitement was yesterday caused in this city by the arrest of Col. Talcott, formerly of the U. S. Engineers, who was examined by Gen. Wool, and sent by Marshal Murray to Fort Lafayette, on the general charge, as it is understood, of being an officer of high rank in the Southern army, and a confidential agent of Jefferson Davis, on his way to Paris. Col. Talcott is well advanced in years, and we understand has for more than a year been residing in Mexico, where he has been employed in constructing a railway from Vera Cruz to the capital. It is stated that he left Richmond some fifteen months ago for Mexico, and has had no connection since that time with the Confederacy, the object of his present journey to Paris being to attend in that city to the business interests of the Mexican railway which has been under his charge. If these statements are correct, and Colonel Talcott was really passing openly through New York with his family, on his way to Europe, the importance of his arrest would appear to have been singularly overestimated in the first accounts given of the affair. Deputies Dwyer and Young, who had been watching for him, arrested him about noon near Barnum's Museum. He had been staying with his family at a private house, No. 144, West Twenty-fourth street.

Great Democratic Meeting in New York.

The most important news is the report of the "Democratic meeting on Tuesday night, in New York—the Pierce Platform—Speeches by Fernando Wood, John S Carlile, &c." The Hall of the Cooper Institute was crowded. No ladies were present. The resolutions read and adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That, as the expression of the sentiments of the conservative Democracy of the city of New York, we continue to oppose the policy of the National Administration as hostile to the restoration of the Union, as subversive of the Constitution, and as oppressive to the people [Applause.]

Resolved, That the several measures of the last Congress, adopted under pretexts of crushing the rebellion, are repugnant to every principle of justice, and calculated to strengthen the Southern States and permanently establish the so-called Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That the war, as conducted by this Administration, has been a failure. [Loud applause.] Whether designed or not, the immense resources of men and money, freely given by the people have been dissipated and destroyed without accomplishing any favorable results.

Resolved, That under these circumstances, we declare for peace. [Great cheering.] This Administration cannot conquer the South if they would, and would not if they could. Thus, war proving unsuccessful, we favor peace and restitution as the only mode left to us to restore the Union.—Hated, by the hands of our rulers, having accomplished nothing, we demand a change of measures—or for separation, but for re-tertation—and those who oppose are either mistaken zealots, or traitors without patriotism.

Resolved, That we call upon the Judiciary of the State of New York to sustain and vindicate the rights of the people to the sacred and unprescriptible writ of *habeas corpus* and to preserve the freedom of speech and of the press. * * * * * * *

Resolved, That we entreat the Republican Legislature, which has already tarnished the fair financial reputation of New York by a partial repudiation of payment in coin of the interest on our State debt not to further disgrace us by sanctioning the establishment, in violation of the spirit of our Constitution, of scores of United States banks among us, and the plunder of the people by the issue of hundreds of millions more of irredeemable and valueless paper money.

Resolved, That we observe rather with a feeling of relief than with resentment the occasional secession, one by one, of disappointed leaders from our political ranks to those of the Abolition party, that we denounce the "Loyal League" movement as a mere invention of the enemy; that the terms "loyal" and "disloyal" are not American, are not appropriate to our institutions, and had been discountenanced in this country since the proclamation of Cornwallis, Howe, and Burgoyne, until revived by Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.]

Fernando Wood spoke first, and said the public man who fails to meet the responsibilities which the crisis demands is either too timid for his position or recreant to the people. [Applause.] He is either a coward or something worse, and in either case unfit for public confidence. At this moment there are two revolutions against the Government—one at the South with the sword, and the other at the North by executive and legislative usurpations. [Applause.] The latter enemy, more stealthy, is unfortunately in possession of the Government. Taking advantage of the popular enthusiasm in behalf of the Union, it has, under the pretext of furthering this holy object, gradually fastened the chains of slavery upon the people. The war is supported by—1st, The whole banking interests of the country. 2d. New England, which has the army in place of its best customers, the South. 3d. The railroad interests. 4th. The debtor class, who hope to make by speculations. 5th. The Abolition fanatics. 6th. The office holders and contractors, the largest army we have. 7th. The members of the Administration, who hope to perpetuate their authority for another term, if not for life. 8th. The Republican partisans. 9th. The war Democrats. 10th Some honest men, who really think the Union can be restored by fighting. 11th. The army, with its thousands of retainers.

Is it not a terrific combination to confront? But, as great as it is, the power of the people is still greater. [Applause.] So long as the ballot shall be permitted let us fear not. If asked what a Democratic President should do: He should cease hostilities and take a step towards the ascertainment whether a conference could be obtained.—This could be done either openly and officially or privately and unofficially. do not say that there should be a Convention. Negotiations might lead to one. If you say the South would insist on negotiating for her independence, I answer, who can say what the South would or would not do under the existing circumstances?

Hon John S. Carlile, of Virginia, followed, and spoke of the insanity of any man supposing the South can ever be conquered. In his opinion it can only end in the thorough exhaustion of both sides. He was anxious to address them as fellow citizens, but he had been declared to be a foreigner by a recognized supporter of the Administration, (Butler.) He spoke of the right of the States, and said the war was a war for a boundary line, and not for a restoration of the Union. New York has it in her power to-day to end this strife.

Mr. Williams, of South Carolina, began an inaudible speech by saying he had left a military despotism in the South, and regretted that he had got into another. He found little respect paid to the Constitution. He took three days to see the President, and then he threatened with a gunboat.—[Loud laughter.] He found the President had no idea whatever of re establishing the Union.

Judge McCune said he had changed his mind as to this war. A countryman of his was crawling into an orchard, when the farmer put his foot on his head. "Where are you going?" said the farmer. "I am going back," said the Irishman. [Loud laughter.] Like him, I am going back, and now feel it my duty to protest against this war so far as it has gone.

SOLDIER'S ORPHANS.

Some weeks ago the idea was conceived and warmly sanctioned by benevolent gentlemen residing in Wilson and its vicinity, to raise an endowment fund for the education of the sons of such Confederate soldiers from this State as might fall in the country's service. The association was formed under favorable auspices, and Rev. Dr. Deems was charged with the important duty of raising the fund.

Week before last, Dr. Deems visited this city on the business of his mission, but inclement weather prevented his addressing the citizens on this subject, until Monday evening, the 23d ult. On Sabbath, the 22d he preached in the Baptist Church in the morning, and in the Methodist Church at night.

On Monday night he addressed a large assemblage in the Commons Hall, who exhibited their appreciation of the object of this appeal, by a large contribution. The Dr. informs us that the amount obtained from citizens and visitors while here, exceeds $13,000, and he says, "Raleigh is not done yet." The entire sum obtained since he began the work is nearly $56,000. We take the liberty of giving the names of a few of the largest contributors here, which we hope they will pardon, as an encouragement to others:—Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., of this city, $2,500; Dr. John F. Poard, of Bonair, $2,500; Wm. Grimes, Esq., of this city, $1,000; Rev. M. J. Hunt of Granville, $1,000; Rev. W. H Cunningim of this city, $1,000. At some future day we may take occasion to explain more fully the objects and plans of this patriotic scheme.

N. C. Christian Advocate.

GRUMBLING AT THE WEST—THE REASON.

The Northern papers and politicians have been considerably alarmed at the grumbling of the West, as will be seen by the following from a late number of the New York Herald. But that paper gives very good reasons for the grumbling:

Already the patriotism of the States of the Northwest has been severely tested.—We of the Atlantic States can hardly appreciate their situation. They are a purely agricultural population. We are a commercial, trading and manufacturing people. We are making money by the war. This is particularly true of the New England States. The people of the Northwest have no present compensation whatever for their loss of blood and treasure. On the contrary, they are loosing money so rapidly that they must continue loosing them will be beggared. Those States, bordering as they do, upon the upper Mississippi or its tributaries, sent agricultural produce down the Father of Waters to the plantations bordering on the lower Mississippi and its tributaries—corn, wheat, flour, hogs, bacon, hams, beeves, butter, eggs, horses and mules, for which in return they received either sugar or molasses, or the gold poured into the planter's coffers from every nation of Europe. Not that the Southern States in the valley of the Mississippi could not have raised themselves, as they do now, the products sold them by the Northwest, but that it was more profitable to grow cotton, and that the transportation down the Mississippi of cereals and animals was so cheap and convenient, the navigation being open at all seasons of the year. Thus the people of the Northwest fed and supplied with mules, three millions of negroes employed in raising the great Southern staples—sugar, rice, tobacco and cotton, but particularly the last named product. Before the war the price of a mule in Illinois was one hundred and twenty five dollars in gold. At present, notwithstanding the great demand for the animal in our army, the price is only sixty dollars in depreciated currency. The same is true of other agricultural products.

A late number of a Minnesota journal quotes prices there as follows: Flour, four dollars per barrel; corn, forty five cents per bushel; hogs three dollars and twenty-five cents per hundred; hams, four cents per pound; butter, ten cents per pound; eggs, eight cents per dozen, and other articles equally low. In the river counties of Iowa beef is only two dollars and fifty cents per hundred, or at the rate of two and a half cents per pound; and, in the same State last winter, not a hundred miles from the Mississippi, pork was sold dressed at less than a dollar per hundred. It is certainly not cheaper now. What is the cause of this, while the same articles are so high in New York? It is the increased cost of railroad transportation.

Owing to the closing of the Mississippi by the blockade, the freights offered to the railroads exceed their capacity, and the directors have enormously increased their rates. Flour, which used to be transported from the towns on the Mississippi by railroad through to New York at ninety cents per barrel, now costs to move it more than thrice the sum; and as for corn, it costs the price of five bushels to send one to market.

It will be impossible for the Western farmers to stand this very long; for, hard as in their case, how much harder would it have been, had not the demand for our breadstuffs in Europe been so great during the last two years? But, as this arose from the accident of short crops, it is not to be depended on hereafter, and the prospects for the agricultural interest of the Northwest, in the event of the continuance of the war, are gloomy in the extreme.—This accounts for the vehemence with which the mismanagement of the war is assailed by nearly all sections of politicians in that region. It also explains the boldness of the copperheads here, who are growing more numerous and more dangerous every hour, and are loudly calling for the stoppage of the war. These men are not in a majority at present; but, like the radicals in the Republican party, they may soon force forward with them men of more moderate counsels, and the consequences may be most deplorable.

Affairs in Norfolk.—The following items are culled from a letter from a lady in Norfolk to her son, who is stationed in one of the batteries near Richmond:

I wish to tell you something about the negroes, and Peter Whitehurst. The negroes are doing as they please, perfectly unrestrained; they have parties and balls every week—last Tuesday night they had a very large one on Union street, and I am told they had every delicacy which could be bought or stolen.

Last week, I and Mary (my daughter,) started over to Portsmouth, and as we got near Barry's store we met two negro men. One of them, looking me full in the face, said, "when white women see a gentleman coming they must get out of their way," and he pushed me down, and the other pushed Mary on the street. On recovering, I looked to see if there were no gentlemen who would protect and defend us. There was one man standing near, but he said if he were to do anything he would be seriously injured. Is not this a sad state of things? But we are hoping for the day when we shall be delivered, and we will patiently bear up under our troubles.

Now for Peter H. Whitehurst. He has been unremitting in his efforts to oppress and afflict every Secessionist in the city. A week ago he went to one of the Banks and exchanged for other money all the Virginia Treasury Notes which he had, and then went to Gen. Viele and told him that the only way to humble and bring to their proper sense these secesh women was to prevent the circulation of Virginia Treasury Notes, (this is the only money the soldiers could send home to their families which would pass here in Portsmouth.) Immediately Viele issued a proclamation, prohibiting the circulation of these notes, and it will astonish you to know that Peter H. Whitehurst is now going about and buying from the poor families these notes at fifty cents to the dollar, and openly boasts if the war last two years longer he will be a millionaire.

From the Lookout Mississippian.

WHAT MISSISSIPPI HAS DONE.

In the military department commanded by Gen. Pemberton there are more troops than any other one department outside of Virginia. When it is remembered that the territory comprising this department has ever been remarkable only for the growth of cotton; that every year large supplies of corn and bacon were imported into it; that manufactories were almost totally ignored; that the agriculturists devoted their attention mainly to the production of cotton; it will be a subject of surprise that so large an army could be clothed, subsisted and partially equipped in a country the habits of whose people were so ill calculated to supply the wants of an army.

Yet such is the fact. The subsistence, the clothing and the camp equipage for a tremendous army have been almost exclusively drawn from the State of Mississippi; and this, too, when several of her most populous and productive counties have been under the control of the enemy. Mississippi manufactories have made nearly all the material used for the army of the whole department.

A brief mention of the Mississippi factories, many of which have sprung up almost like magic, will not be uninteresting to our readers. The Jackson manufactory makes five thousand garments weekly. The material is cut out in the city by experienced and industrious tailors, and distributed over the country in Hinds and adjoining counties to be made up. Soldiers' wives and destitute families are always supplied with work first, thus enabling them to support themselves while lending a helping hand to the cause. Similar factories at Bankston, (Choctaw county,) Columbus, Enterprise, Natchez and Woodville, make up five thousand per week, the sewing of which is distributed in the same way.

The hat factories at Jackson and Columbus make two hundred hats per day. We also have a manufactory which turns out fifty blankets per day.

The Pemberton Works at Enterprise, and the Dixie Works at Canton, make not less than sixty wagons and ambulances per week.

These factories are all new, established within a few months past, and their capacity is being constantly increased.

The Chief Quartermaster has now private contracts with parties in the State, which supply 8,000 pairs of shoes per week. Arrangements are now being made to start an extensive Government shoe shop in Jackson, with a capacity of turning out six thousand pairs of shoes per month.

The tanneries in the State are sufficient to tan all the leather that can be procured. The most extensive tannery in the Confederacy is situated at Magnolia and supplies 600 hides daily.

Tents manufactured from Mississippi cloth are the best in the Confederacy, and enough of them are made at Jackson and Columbus to supply the army.

All the horses, mules, wagons and harness, for the transportation of the army stores, etc., have been supplied from Mississippi.

The energy displayed by the officers of the various departments in this command merit the highest commendation. Since the appointment of Gen Pemberton to this command, order has been brought out of chaos, and new life, new energy infused into the army and the people. Whatever may be said of the inexperience of Gen Pemberton as an officer in the field, he has given ample evidence of rare military administrative tact, and proved himself a superior departmental commander.

Much of the labor of procuring supplies for the army and establishing manufactories, has devolved upon the Chief Quartermaster, Maj L. Mims,—in fact, it may be said that the supervision and direction of the whole was entrusted to him. How signally successful he has been in the discharge of this responsible trust, is evidenced by the enumeration above.

The officers of the Department have performed their duties faithfully. They have often worked day and night; and instead of entering complaints for what they have failed to do, let us remember that no small work has been accomplished. But the people are called upon to help. They must co-operate with the authorities or the army supplies will fail in a most critical juncture. Provisions are still needed—corn is needed, and those having a surplus must be willing to dispose of it at a fair price. If all will do their duty the army will be well fed and well clothed.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.—The State of Delaware appears to be restive under the tyrannical rule of Lincoln. Its Legislature has passed an act to prevent illegal arrests in that State, intended, of course to nullify the late act of Congress giving Lincoln power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus and to arrest and imprison any citizen at his pleasure. In this state of the case the Governor of Delaware comes to the aid of Lincoln. He has issued a Proclamation, enjoining the people to hold true allegiance to the United States, which he says is to prove their allegiance to the State, and that they should obey the constituted authorities thereof before the Legislature of the State or any other human authority whatever. He further says: "I will save harmless from the operations of this statute all officers and soldiers of the army, and also from all other acts that may be enacted, or that shall be attempted to be enacted."

This is a submission to tyranny which may be unacceptable to half the people of Delaware, and may lead to serious consequences. The abolition Governor was elected by a small majority, less than a hundred votes, and the pro-slavery Legislature was also elected by a like small majority, showing that the State is about equally divided. The conflict of authority will be apt to raise a storm in that little State.—*Bay. Observer.*

Roll of Honor.

The General Assembly of this State at its recent session passed the following Act. Let the commanders of N. C. Troops take hold of this matter and forward the names of all under them who have distinguished themselves, died or been killed in service to the Adjutant General at once.

Whereas, It is becoming that every State should show its gratitude to its defenders, and whereas, our noble soldiers, by their patient endurance, their heroic fortitude, and their undaunted valor, are doubly entitled to our gratitude and the admiration of the world, and whereas, our noble women have materially contributed to the defence of the country by their active benevolence, which alleviated the sufferings and promotes the comfort and efficiency of our soldiers.

Therefore Resolved, That this General Assembly authorize the Governor to prepare a book to be called the "Roll of Honor," in which shall be placed the name, rank, regiment and residence of every soldier of this State, who has died or may die in the service of his country during the present war.

Resolved, That in the same book shall be placed the name, rank, regiment, and residence of every soldier who has distinguished himself in the service of his country during the present war.

Resolved, That this General Assembly hereby accords its heartfelt gratitude to the noble women of this State, who have done so much to alleviate the sufferings of our soldiers, and to sustain our most righteous cause; and the Governor may if he thinks expedient record the distinguished names in the Roll of Honor.

WANTS PEACE.—In an address recently delivered before the Democratic Union Association of New York, by Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, he is reported to have said:

Gentlemen, I am in favor of peace, because I am in favor of the Union. (Applause.) I believe that peace is the first step to the Union. (Cheers.) I believe that if peace had remained unbroken the Union would have been continued and been preserved. ("That's so.") I believe that peace restored will, in God's good time, restore the Union. ("Yes, sir.") Peace will allay bitter passion, will disperse armies, it will call into being affection which we have had for one another, etc. I am in favor of peace on those honorable terms which may be well made between brethren of the same family and kindred. (Cheers.)

A Sign.—Gov. Seymour of New York (so the papers say, but it is evidently Gov. Seymour of Connecticut, late a candidate for that office which he once before held,) has written a letter to the Hartford (Ct.) Times, disavowing the war resolution of the Convention recently held in that city. He says:

"If it is necessary to be more explicit, I beg leave to state, that knowing what the meeting would be beforehand, I could not have been induced to attend it to take a part in its doings and that having glanced at the speeches and the proceedings generally of that meeting, I particularly desire to clear myself from any participation, directly or indirectly, in what took place there. The meeting, if I have not misunderstood its general bearing, is one which ignores peaceful remedies of any sort, as a means of restoring the Union, and calls loudly for men and means to aid the subjugation and consequent degradation or overthrow of the South. I follow, gentlemen, in no such crusade, neither will I contribute in any way, to the accomplishment of any such bloody purpose. The monstrous fallacy of the present day, that the Union can be re-established by destroying any part of the South, is one which will burst with the shells that are thrown into its defenceless cities, and leave the condition of the country, after its treasures are exhausted, and its brave men on both sides consigned to hospitals and graves, a spectacle for the reproach and commiseration of the civilized world. Respectfully yours,

THOMAS H. SEYMOUR."

CONSCRIPTING NEGROES.

How do you like that Cuffy? Drafting slaves to "fight the battles of the Union." Had not our negroes rather remain in "bondage" than be set up in the front ranks of the Yankee army for our boys to shoot at? We rather think so.

We publish to-day says the Washington Chronicle, of the 28th, an important order of Gen. Hunter, in South Carolina, drafting all able bodied negroes within his lines into the service of the United States. It is due, says the Chronicle, that the negroes should help in the prosecution of this war. Heretofore, between the inability of their masters to command their services and the prejudices of our soldiers against seeing them employed, they have been living in ease, like gentlemen and ladies, doing no work except when they chose to do it, and supported by the waste and refuse of the army. While many of them are doubtless anxious to fight for their freedom, there are quite enough of them also, like the poor whites in the South, would gladly see others do the work and reap the benefit themselves. Gen Hunter does no injustice to the negroes in his proposal in compelling them to fight for their freedom. It is the principle of absurdities that so much bone and muscle should be allowed to lie idle in this great struggle because it happens to be covered with a black skin. The negro's idea of freedom is exempt from work. He must learn, and the sooner the better that freedom means simply the liberty to work for himself, not to live in luxurious ease.

Confederate Congress.

RICHMOND, April 13, 1863.

Resolutions Relative to Martial Law.

I. That martial law, in the sense of an arbitrary suspension of all the laws and civil jurisdiction, cannot exist within the Confederate States.

II. Martial law in any sense, if it can exist within the Confederate States, can only exist by virtue of legislative authority.

III Military law (for the government of the forces) is distinct from martial law, and is enacted by Congress in pursuance of the Constitution.

IV Without martial law military commanders may sometimes exert extraordinary powers at and near the places occupied by their troops, and may be justified by the nature and necessities of the service, and therefore by the laws authorizing the employment of the forces; but they assume the hazard and responsibility, according to known principles of law

V. For the security of liberty and the certainty of law, powers which are necessary to be conferred on the President, or on military commanders, in lieu of the power to declare martial law within the Confederate States, ought to be conferred by distinct enactments.

Mr. Russell said that martial law now existed in the city of Richmond and in many portions of the Confederacy. The President still continued to exercise that power, and not only the President, but the generals in the field. He hoped the resolution would pass.

The question being upon postponing and placing on the calendar, the question was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Garland moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolutions were postponed

The Speaker asked if Mr. G. voted with the prevailing side?

Mr. Garland—I did, sir; and for the especial purpose of making this motion and being heard; and for the oppressed State from which I come, I desire now to speak. Since about the 28th day of May last, up to a recent date, that State has been under martial law, and the condition of affairs there, I dare say, has been, during that time, without a parallel.—We are told by all persons—men trained in the law—that martial law is unknown to our Constitution and our laws; it is without name and habitation, yet for the time I have mentioned, Arkansas has been ruled by it, and almost by nothing else. In that country, in parts of which, if a disloyal citizen or a Yankee were to find his way, he could not safely escape; yet martial law has ruled us. The oldest, best and truest citizens have been forced under its sway, yet it has no existence under our constitution or laws. The civil tribunals have been paralyzed, prostrated, displaced, and this anomaly has usurped the prerogatives of all, yet it has no place under the constitution or laws of the Confederate States. Our citizens, magistrates, officials, and all, were forced to procure and carry with them their passports, like a negro does his dirty pass from his master to see his wife on Saturday night. Men who have contributed, in blood and treasure, as much as any in the Confederacy, to our cause; who have sent their relatives, the jewels of their heart, to be sacrificed in this struggle, and many of whom have bit the dust to rise no more, have been subjected to this rule, without name or place. Sir, things came to such a pass there, that even to obtain your horse, taken from you illegally, you had to petition the provost marshal in power under this reign of martial law for leave to bring your suit. From Little Rock to the confines of Texas, one hundred and twenty-five or thirty miles, it has been in force—and all offences against the criminal laws, for the trial of which ample means are provided by law—riots, rapes, and all others—have been taken cognizance of and tried by the officers under martial law. Men have been tried, sentenced to death and executed, for alleged crimes, cognizable alone under the State code, by this non existing power.

While I know that men have been thus sent to their last homes by virtue of the exercise of martial law—men who are citizens of the State that have honored me with the seat I hold here—it is not for me to permit this vote to be taken without giving my views upon this all important subject. I do not say the President did these things at all, but I say men in command there or assuming to be in, if the party, as they exist, were brought to the attention of the President or this House, they would cause him and this House to shudder at the rehearsal of the bloody drama. This House cannot, nor does the President know, the facts as they exist; and for the present I have said as much as is necessary touching occurrences there. I speak alone for that State; other gentlemen can speak for their own States. What I have said—and it is scarcely a tithe—can be, and will be proved at the proper time.

Then, sir, I, for one, have to say, if martial law does not exist by the Constitution and the laws, let us at once so declare.—If it does exist, let us announce it with a declaration of its jurisdiction; who should declare it; who execute it; what are the rights and liabilities of both the government, the State or her citizens under it; define, in other words, its metes and bounds. We know it has been exercised, and cruelly so. Then, as the law-making power, we ought to set it aside, and so regulate it that our people may know what they are to expect under it, and upon what to rely. Sir, Matthew Hale said, a long time since, martial law was no law, but rather something tolerated as a law. From this the committees of both the Senate and this House have not departed very far. Now, it is our duty to see how this is, and fix it beyond dispute. I understand Congress, with the sanction of the President, bring laws into being, and that our people, living as they are under a written Constitution, with two grave bodies to legislate for them, and a President to examine their legislation, are ruled alone by acts passed by these bodies; yet martial law is not created by Congress, and has no place under our Constitution and laws. If martial law is to exist alone for the discipline or control of the camp, let us say so; or if it is to go beyond this and bring within its circle citizens not connected with the army, by all means the people ought to know it, that they may prepare to conduct themselves accordingly.

Its declaration, sir, is a reflection upon the patriotism of the people over whom it is exercised, and there is nothing that has done more to cripple, beat down and crush the hopes, confidence and energies of that people than the enlarging and enforcing of this horrid rule. With it, too, came all the filthy brood that is usually brought forth by such unnatural and loathsome creatures—seizing of private property, ignoring of private rights, and a trampling upon constitution and law. It occurs to me it is high time we were examining our land marks, that we see where we have drifted, take our reckoning now, lest we soon go so far as to lose sight forever of the standard of the people's rights and liberties; and last, too, we will not be able to retrace our steps when we would hereafter fain do so.

As one of the Committee that reported the resolutions, I must express the hope that the House will reconsider the vote just taken, and proceed at once to consider this subject of such vast moment, and to settle it now, beyond cavil or dispute. Should the House however, adhere to the vote just taken, I now give notice I will, before the adjournment of this session, call for a joint committee of both Houses, to look into the subject of martial law fully and fix its position, if it exists at all, and to investigate the alleged foul and inhuman treatment of a free people by men exercising authority in the State which I partly represent here.

Mr. Baldwin, of Va., addressed the House on the question, and instanced the case of a citizen of Virginia, who had been arrested by Confederate pickets and carried away, incarcerated in prisons, and could not be heard from by his family for nearly two years, because his name, which was Simmons, was spelt Simons, by the keeper of the prison, and it was thought likely the man would die from the inhuman treatment he had received. He also noticed several instances where citizens had been arrested and imprisoned, and their property confiscated, because they had attempted to bring liquor into the city of Richmond.

Mr. Foote succeeded Mr. Baldwin, and urged, in a manner exceedingly earnest, the importance of taking up the resolutions for immediate consideration, and insisted that, under all the circumstances now existing, it was imperiously necessary that some legislation should be adopted by Congress for the purpose of determining, first, whether Martial Law, as such, could constitutionally exist at all; secondly, whether if it could exist, could it be constitutional to put it in exercise without the consent of Congress; and, thirdly, whether, if Congress consented to its exercise, it was not its duty to regulate its exercise in the most circumspect and minute manner.

Mr. Foote went on then to expatiate, at considerable length, upon the mischief likely to result from the operation of martial law, if permitted to be enforced in the Confederate States. He did not deny the existence of what is called in the resolutions under consideration "military law for the government of the forces," nor did he deny either, as asserted by the same resolutions, that "without martial law military commanders may sometimes exert extraordinary powers at and near the places occupied by their troops, and may be justified by the nature and necessities of the service, and therefore by the laws authorizing the employment of the forces; but they assume the hazard of responsibility, according to known principles of law." He stated that he heartily concurred in the last of the resolutions, which asserted that "for the security of liberty and the certainty of law, powers which are necessary to be conferred on the President, or on military commanders, in lieu of the power to declare martial law within the Confederate States, ought to be conferred by distinct enactments."

Mr. Foote desired now to direct his attention mainly to presenting for consideration a few of the enormities recently perpetrated in Arkansas, under the authority of the military officer commanding there, a portion of which had been so feelingly portrayed by the gentleman who so ably and faithfully represented that State in this House (Mr. Garland.)

Mr. Foote went on then to specify a considerable number of acts of tyrannic violence committed by Major General Hindman, in the enforcement of martial law in the State of Arkansas. He went on to refer to a very able printed pamphlet, which he had just read, and which had been published over a very responsible name, the author of which pamphlet was now in this city, and cited instances, as set forth in that pamphlet, of capacity and bloody violence which, according to the glowing description of them, presented Gen. Hindman in a light far more odious, in his judgment, than Beast Butler himself; for the latter is only charged with persecuting and oppressing the avowed enemies of his Government, whilst Hindman, if guilty, as charged, had practiced cruelties unnumbered, and grievances almost unparalleled, upon his own unoffending and patriotic countrymen. For some fifteen minutes Mr. Foote discussed this subject with more than ordinary earnestness, &c., &c.

The House then adjourned

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported last night, by Mr. Russell, from the Committee on the Judiciary.

The question being on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolutions were postponed and placed on the Calendar.

Mr. Barksdale addressed the House on the question, opposing the reconsideration; and, replying to the remarks of Messrs. Russell, Foote and Baldwin, he said the recent scene of riot and disorder which occurred in the city of Richmond a few days since, was conclusive evidence that martial law did not exist in this city, as averred by the gentleman from Virginia, Mr Russell.

As to Gen. Hindman, he said he was not sufficiently advised to enter fully into the facts of the charges against him; but while the gentleman from Tenn. was indulging in violent denunciations, a testimonial of regard from the officers of Gen. Hindman's command was going abroad through the public prints giving the highest testimony relative to the patriotism and gallantry of that officer. He argued that the resolutions, even if abuses exist, would not correct them.

Mr. Moore, of Kentucky, hoped the resolutions would not be postponed, but considered and acted upon. He quoted the opinion of Chief Justice Taney relative to the declaration of martial law in the State of Rhode Island during an insurrection. The decision of Justice Taney was that martial law could be declared by legislative enactment.

Mr. Moore said that if martial law was not in force, it would be but a short time before it would be impossible to walk the streets in safety for the ruffianism which was abroad in the shape of vampires, who were following the misfortunes of the Confederacy to build up for themselves princely fortunes.

Mr. Kenan, of Ga., said he hoped this matter would be laid aside. The resolutions affirmed nothing; they denied nothing. They were useless, and Congress had much better take up their time with something else than this matter.

Mr. Conrad said that this thing of resolutions was more like the decision of a court than a legislative enactment. It was like curing a spell of the gout with a corn plaster.

Mr. Russell could not see any use in recommitting these resolutions. The Committee on the Judiciary had already decided on them, and the committee would not have a chance to report at all if there was longer delay.

Mr. Foote, of Tenn., denounced the action of Gen. Hindman, and read extracts from a pamphlet by Brig. Gen. Albert Pike, formerly in command of the Indian country. General Pike affirmed that he had preferred charges against Maj. Gen. Thos. C. Hindman for high crimes and misdemeanors, viz: for declaring, without rightful authority, martial law throughout the Trans-Mississippi District; for establishing an arbitrary tariff; compelling merchants to receive Confederate money at par and to sell their goods to all comers, and at the prices fixed by the tariff; had declared Confederate notes a legal tender in the payment of old debts as well as new; nine men were tried in Little Rock—part of them for desertion, others for treason and disloyalty—not by a court martial but by a military commission composed of three persons, none of whom were officers in the Confederate service but appointed by Maj. Gen. Hindman himself. These nine men convicted by this illegal tribunal were shot, by order of Gen. Hindman, he himself witnessing the execution. One man was sentenced by the military commission to hard labor for six months, but Gen Hindman set aside the order and ordered him to be shot, which was done

In the retreat from Van Buren, in January, as a man was marching past his own house, his child ran out and told him his wife was dying. Without permission, he hastened to the house, saw her die soon after, and then, leaving her body lying there, hastened to rejoin the command, hoping to obtain permission to return and bury her, and make some disposition of his little children; but instead, he was arrested by the provost guard and shot the next morning.

He ordered Brig Gen. Roane to hold a commission for the trial of offenders at Pine Bluff, Ark., *and to preserve no records.*

The resolutions were adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs Arrington, Ashe, Atkins, Baldwin, Batson, Boyce, Bridgers, H. W. Bruce, Chambers, Chambliss, Chilton, Clapp, Clark, Clopton, Collier, Curry, Davidson, Davis, Dejarnette, Farrow, Foote, Foster, Gaither, Garland, Garnett, Goode, Gray, Hanly, Herbert, Hodge, Holcombe, Marshall, McLean, Perkins, Ralls, Read, Russell, Sexton, Singleton, Smith of N. C., Strickland, Vest, Villere, Wright of Ga., Wright of Texas—45.

NAYS—Messrs. Barksdale, Conrad, Conrow, Currin, Dargan, Dupre, Elliott, Ewing, Freeman, Graham, Hilton, Holt, Jones, Kenan of Ga., Kenan of N. C., Lewis, Lyons, Machen, Martin, Miller, Munnerlyn, Pugh, Royston, Swann, Trippe, Welch, Wilcox—27.

And the House took a recess till eight o'clock

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1863.

NEW TERMS,—$3 00.

Notwithstanding the hard times, we hoped to be able to continue the publication of the *Press*, during the war, at the old price, $2 per annum, but the advance of everything used in a printing office, and other expenses, have compelled us to increase the subscription price to *three dollars*, which is not yet in proportion to everything else. Much as we regret the necessity of raising the price, we have no alternative, as we find it a losing business to continue longer at the old rates.—We hope our troubles may soon be over, and when our expenses are reduced to the old standard, we will return to our old terms.

This new arrangement will take effect from and after the first day of May next.

THE NEWS.

From Virginia.—It is stated that a portion of Hooker's army, were repulsed in 5 successive attempts to cross the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, on the 14th instant, loss unknown. There are other indications of an intended advance of the enemy. The impression in military circles is that these movements were mere feints to conceal a contemplated change of base, and an advance on Richmond by way of the Chickahominy.

There are many conflicting rumors in regard to Suffolk. It appears, however, that the place is surrounded, our forces, under Longstreet, in line of battle, and a fight is imminent.

RICHMOND, April 18.—We have nothing to confirm the previous report of the investment of Suffolk, and the prevailing belief now is that it has no foundation in fact.—*Whig.*

From Eastern North Carolina.—Gen. Hill has fallen back from Washington to to Greenville, and has abandoned the siege. We presume the object was to procure provisions, which being accomplished, the General retired.

Since the above, we learn that the cause of the retreat of Gen. Hill was the bursting of the cannon relied upon to prevent the enemy from reinforcing Washington.

It is again stated that *Governor* Stanly has resigned, and Lincoln has appointed Daniel R. Goodloe, a native of this State, and an ultra abolitionist, to succeed him. Goodloe was connected editorially for a while with the "*Era*," an abolition sheet published at Washington, D. C.

The only item of interest from the East is contained in the following dispatch to the Progress:

GOLDSBORO', April 18.—Major Nethercutt, commanding about 125 men of the Eighth N. C. Battalion, engaged and fought a large force of Abolitionists at Sand Ridge, 16 miles this side of Newbern, yesterday morning. The fight lasted one hour and twenty minutes. Our loss was two killed and four wounded. The latter have arrived in town. Major Nethercutt having retired behind breastworks, was reinforced and again advanced upon the enemy, forcing him to fall back in turn. The Yankee force was estimated at 2,000.—Their loss is unknown, but must have been considerable.

From the West.—Dispatches to the Progress announce the partial success of an attempt by Federal gunboats to pass our batteries at Vicksburg, on the night of the 16th instant. One was burnt, two disabled and five successfully passed by running the canal from Milliken's Bend, thus reaching the Mississippi near New Carthage. The enemy's batteries opposite the town opened fire on the 18th inst. with two 32-pounder guns. Their batteries are casemated.

Sixty-four steamers had left Memphis for Vicksburg laden with soldiers and negroes.

Our last advices from Williamsburg, Va., represent that Gen. Wise held his position near the town, while the enemy were at Fort Magruder, a few miles the other side.

Virginia Legislature.—The Senate passed the House bill to organize the State Military Guard, including all between the ages of 18 and 60, not subject to conscription and abrogating the commissions of Militia officers.

From the United States.—The N. O. Era states that the captured ram, Queen of the West, was destroyed on the 14th instant by Federal gunboats on Grand Lake. Her crew were captured. It also announces the evacuation of Centreville by our troops, and confidently predicts their speedy capture, as Gen. Grover had gained their rear and would intercept their retreat.

Memphis dates of the 15th, say that 30,000 troops had been sent to Corinth *via* Tennessee River.

The Memphis Bulletin and Argus have been suppressed for publishing the Cincinnati Commercial's censure on Grant.—The Mississippi was falling two feet per day at Memphis.

OKOLONA, Miss., April 20.—An abolition cavalry force, estimated at 15,000, were advancing on Pontoloc yesterday.—The advance guard was reported there last night. Our forces are concentrating to resist them, and an engagement is certain to-day, unless the enemy retreats.

☞ We are surprised to hear that a large number of Virginia cavalry horses are still in the Western portion of this State, where grain is so scarce that fears are entertained of a famine. Why not take these horses into the Eastern portion of the State where there is grain in abundance?

MEETING OF FARMERS.—We notice the farmers in a number of counties are holding meetings to take into consideration Gov. Vance's address to the people, and are responding to the recommendation to abandon measurably the culture of cotton and tobacco, and turn their attention to the cultivation of the cereals, almost exclusively.

FALL IN PRICES.—Considerable uneasiness is manifested in Richmond, among the speculators, at the expected fall in prices. Tobacco and clothing have fallen, the latter about 33⅓ per cent. Bacon has fallen 30 cents per pound, and sugar 15 cents.

Cotton and flour is said to have fallen all along the N. C. Railroad.

CONSCRIPT GARDEN.—We neglected to notice that Col. Mallett has established a Conscript Garden, at Camp Holmes, near Raleigh, to be cultivated by the soldiers.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad 10 per cent.

MARTIAL LAW—SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.—In this paper will be found the House Resolution reported from the Judiciary Committee in relation to martial law and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, with a sketch of the interesting debate upon the subject, and the vote by which the resolutions passed, 45 to 27.

We are pleased to state, it appears the Representatives of the people are determined to restrain, to some extent, the encroachments of the military over the civil power.

All the members from this State, save one, voted for the Resolutions, to wit:—Messrs. Arrington, Ashe, Bridgers, Davidson, Gaither, McLean, and Smith, for, and Mr. Kenan against the Resolutions.

BOARD OF COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Board met on Monday last, the day of meeting appointed by law.

Joshua Boner, Esq., was elected Chairman of the Board, and C. L. Banner and Dr. T. F. Keehln, Esqs., were appointed the Examining Committee. The Chairman is also one of the Examining Committee, by virtue of his office.

PRESENCE OF MIND.—A soldier's wife, in Davie County, recently, one night, was aroused by some one attempting to rob her smoke-house. She silently proceeded to the place and discovered a log removed where the rogue had entered, and quietly replacing and securing it, bagged the thief, and then raised the alarm.

CONVENTION OF TEACHERS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 19.—A Convention of Teachers is proposed to be held at Columbia, S. C., on the 28th inst., to arrange measures for preparing and issuing school books, as education is of vital interest to the Southern Confederacy. All editors are requested to urge the importance of a full meeting.

Any Signs of Peace?

This is a question which continues to be asked, notwithstanding the war cloud apparently is becoming more angry every day, and is nearly ready to burst with greater violence and more destructiveness than ever. True, the Spring campaign has, thus far, doubtless, fallen short of the realization of the North, but extensive preparations are still being made, particularly in the West, and active operations will, no doubt, soon be resumed in Virginia and Tennessee.

We see no signs of an early peace, no light ahead,—all is gloom and darkness, with a prospect of a long war. We are almost inclined to think, as it will require a long time to conquer a peace, if fighting will ever bring about so desirable a state of affairs at all, that the South might advance, meet the North half-way and offer some plan by which our difficulties could be settled by mediation, in an honorable way. The South could now, consistently with honor, offer some overtures of peace, as she has certainly been victorious in nearly every great battle fought thus far, out of reach of the Yankee gunboats.

Since the battle of Shiloh, a little over a year ago, Southern arms have been victorious at Williamsburg, Drury's Bluff, Front Royal, Strasburg, Winchester, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Vicksburg, Seven Pines, Secessionville, the Seven Days on the Chickahominy, the second battle of Manassas, Kinston, Murfreesboro', Galveston, Port Hudson, Savannah, Charleston, and in many dashes, skirmishes, &c.

We say in consideration of the present state of affairs, the South could with honor and due self-respect now make overtures of peace to the North. On the other hand, the question might be raised, why not the North offer propositions for the settlement of our difficulties?—We would much prefer to see the North hold out the olive branch to the South, but, if the following from the Richmond Enquirer be true, if we rely upon the North altogether for peace, we may as well prepare ourselves for a long and arduous war, dark and rugged as the road is.—Nothing short of exhaustion will terminate the struggle, unless one side or the other proposes mediation.

Read and judge for yourselves.

From the Richmond Enquirer:

WHY THE UNITED STATES DO NOT MAKE PEACE.

Every journal of the Confederacy is repeating this statement, as if the fact were a gratifying one—

"A letter from Charleston states that the importing business is heavier at this time than it has been for several years."

We know also, by Mason's correspondence with Lord Russel, that the import duties collected in Charleston last year, though with very low duties, exceeded the amount collected in any former year.

We know also that lines of steamships ply regularly between Nassau and our ports of Wilmington and Charleston; and that they enter those harbors with assured impunity under the guns of a blockading fleet.

Further, we know that while these Nassau vessels are scarcely ever interrupted—and then probably by mistake—every vessel coming from Europe with army stores, machinery, cannon and ammunition, is chased and fired upon, and most of them captured.

Even since the late attack on Fort Sumter, and while a great Federal fleet was lying inside the bar, the "Anna and Emma," with general cargo from Nassau, ran in at her ease, but next day a steamer from England, with ammunition and shoes was attacked and destroyed.

Has any one taken the trouble to analyse these remarkable facts, or draw any inferences from them? What do our readers think of the following explanation?

It has lately become known, through several channels, that many large commercial houses in New York and Boston, which lost by the war their direct legitimate custom with the Confederate States, have established branch houses in Nassau, to which they send goods adapted to our market, making up and labelling their packages as English. With these are laden the steamships that "run the blockade" to Wilmington and Charleston. The steamers are known to the commanders of the blockading fleet, or there is a private code of signals agreed upon, and they pass, without interruption, inward and outward.

The pretended "blockade," then—if this explanation be the true one—is nothing more or less than a contrivance for monopolizing our trade, and shutting other nations out of our harbors. It is a fraud, first upon us; secondly, on all out side mankind—and the existence of a certain risk consequent on an occasional capture, ensures the higher profit to Yankee merchants. Thus, while they waste our substance and burn our towns on the one hand, they swindle us on the other, under the cunning pretext of smuggling. The Confederate resources are a candle lighted at both ends; and if we cannot be conquered by fair fighting, it is hoped we may be subdued by an exhaustive drain of our resources, debt, starvation."

Our object is not to discourage, but to prepare the South for a long struggle, so that arrangements may be made accordingly. It is believed that our army at present in the field is large enough, and it is the duty of those who remain at home to provide for the army and themselves, as best they can, by straining every nerve to produce provisions in abundance. If we all go to work in good earnest, with God's blessing, all will be well.

BARN BURNT.—On Thursday night of last week the barn of Ralph Gorrell, Esq., of Greensboro', was discovered to be on fire, and was speedily entirely consumed. Besides a quantity of provender and other valuable property destroyed, Mr. G.'s carriage horses perished in the flames.—*Patriot.*

LATEST NEWS.

RAID BY GEN. WHEELER.

Oklahome, April 20.—In the raid by Gen. Wheeler at Hartsville, on the 18th, he swam the river, captured 100 prisoners and a large number of small arms, and a quantity of commissary stores.

Chattanooga, April 20.—Wheeler with his command swam the Cumberland river, near Nashville, and captured a wagon train and killed and captured forty Yankees.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Richmond, April 21.—Seward has sent another dispatch to Minister Adams warning Great Britain against allowing any more Alabamas to go forth to prey upon American commerce.

The Marquis of Hartingdon, lately in Richmond, has made a speech, saying "the North can only exterminate the South, and the South will fight to the last."

The N. Y. Tribune's correspondent, speaking of the attack on Charleston, says, we have experienced a bitter repulse. The iron clads have disappointed the expectations of even the most confident.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, April 20.—Chalmers gallantly repulsed four thousand Yankees—cavalry, artillery, and infantry, on the Cold Water. The enemy retreated in great haste and confusion. Chalmers is pursuing energetically. The roads are very heavy. Our men behaved well, though many were for the first time under fire. The enemy's loss unknown. Our loss one killed and six wounded.

A special dispatch to the Appeal says the Chicago Times of the 14th has been received. No immediate resumption of hostilities will be made at Charleston.

Burnside has issued an order declaring all persons within the Federal lines benefitting Confederates shall, on conviction, suffer death. Carrington, at Indianapolis, has issued a similar order. The Times says the entire Monitor fleet has been sent to the Mississippi.

It is reported at Havana that Wilkes has been arrested and paroled for firing into a Spanish steamer. Milne ordered the arrest of Wilkes. Gov. Curtis offers twenty thousand militia to protect Washington. Four thousand Yankees reported near Hernando.

JACKSON, April 20.—Enemy believed to be advancing on Holly Springs from Corinth.

Confederate Notes in Washington.—The Richmond Examiner learns from returned prisoners that Confederate money goes in Washington at twenty five cents on the dollar, and Virginia bank notes at sixty cents on the dollar. Our prisoners who have Confederate money send it out regularly and have it exchanged at these rates to get yankee money to make their little purchases of tobacco, papers, &c.

Ninety seven persons had made a profession of religion, the fruit of the revival in the army at Fredericksburg, up to the 14th ult.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, April 17.

In the Senate to-day, the House bill passed to displace from the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments, Clerks liable to military duty, and to detail for clerical duties, disabled soldiers.—The House bill, passed early in session, repealing certain clauses of the Exemption act, was taken up and amended by substituting clauses of the Senate exemption bill relative to overseers on plantations.—It was further amended by incorporating all the provisions of the conference exemption bill reported yesterday, less the paragraph relative to overseers, &c. In this shape the bill passed after a long debate.

House passed exemption bill reported on Wednesday from the committee of conference. It also passed the bill to allow hospital accommodations to sick and wounded officers at one dollar per day. The House adopted the following device for the seal of the Confederate States: Equestrian portrait of Washington, copied from the monument at Richmond, surrounded with a wreath composed of the chief agricultural productions of the South. Motto—*Deo Duce Vincemus*—"God being our leader we will conquer.

Went into secret session on the tax bill

RICHMOND, April 20.—The House passed the Conference tax bill to-day, previously passed by the Senate.

The 1st section levies a tax of eight per cent. value upon all naval stores, salt [illegible], liquor, tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, cotton, wool, flour, sugar, molasses, syrup, rice and other agricultural products held or owned on the 1st July next, not necessary for family consumption, the growth or production of any preceding year; and on all moneys on hand or on deposit, on the 1st July next, and on the value of all credits not employed in business named therein; an ad valorem tax on sales not materially different from the bill originally passed by the House, except that hotels, taverns, eating houses, &c., are to be classified according to the yearly rental. When the actual or estimated rent amounts to $10,000, the tax shall be $500. The smallest tax in this paragraph is $50.

The sections regulating taxes upon incomes are substantially the same as those passed by the Senate, except that interest on Confederate bonds or stocks is not exempt.

The tax on incomes over $500 and not exceeding $1,500, [illegible] per cent. over $1,500 and less than [illegible], [illegible] per cent. on the first $1,500, then 10 per cent.; [illegible] over $3000 and less than [illegible], 10 per cent.; over $5,000 and less than $10,000, [illegible] per cent., over $10,000 a tax of 15 per cent.

Section 10, [illegible] of 10 per cent. on all profits [illegible] of provisions, [illegible] made in the course of regular [illegible] business.

Sections in the Senate bill, prescribing the tax to be received in kind, [illegible] with few modifications.

The act covers 20 printed pages.

RICHMOND, April [illegible].—[illegible] a resolution was adopted fixing the [illegible] as the day of [illegible]. The House [illegible] to the bill [illegible] to [illegible] of pay

tage was concurred in. The bill to provide for the conscription of aliens was transferred to secret calendar. The House bill for the assessment and collection of taxes was amended and passed.

The House passed the Senate bill abolishing supernumerary officers in the Quartermaster and Commissary departments; also the Senate bill authorizing the lease of a site near Richmond for the preparation of naval ordinance stores. The Committee on the flour contract made a report exonerating Haxall, Crenshaw & Co.

LATE FROM THE NORTH—YANKEE ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON—VAN DORN'S FIGHT IN TENNESSEE, &c.

The following summary was made up from the Washington Chronicle of the 13th:

The Chronicle says: The gunboat Flambeau, arrived at Old Point Saturday afternoon, with the officers of the iron-clad Keokuk, which was disabled at Charleston and sunk next day. The following are the particulars of the engagement, which were furnished the Baltimore American by a participant.

The fleet, after leaving Hilton Head, rendezvoused in the mouth of the Edisto. All arrangements being completed, the fleet left in detachments and assembled off Charleston on Sunday, the 5th instant. The iron-clad fleet crossed the bar and entered Charleston harbor on Monday. The Keokuk drawing less water than any of the others, was sent in front to find the channel and replace the buoys. Proceeding up the main ship channel, the Keokuk found an easy and unobstructed entrance. The Keokuk returned to the fleet on the morning of the 7th.

The commander of the various vessels were ordered to proceed up the channel to within one thousand yards of the forts, and then attack, principally Fort Sumter. The rebels withheld their fire until we got well up in the harbor. The Ironsides stopped off Fort Moultrie and dropped her anchor, it being dangerous to take her up farther. At this moment there seemed to be a temporary misunderstanding by our commanders. Some four or five hundred guns now opened on us. Such a fire was never perhaps, equaled in the history of the world. It was met by the Keokuk with heroic fortitude. While balls were striking her, one for every second, her guns were worked with precision and vigor, their weight and force making their mark on Sumter. It soon became apparent that the Keokuk was not as impregnable as Ericcson's Monitors; that as an iron clad she was a failure. The rebel balls seemed to penetrate her as easily as a wooden vessel. The port holes or shutters of her turrets became jammed, and her guns perfectly unmanageable. During the thirty minutes she was under this fire *one hundred shots struck her, ninety of which were water-line shots*, or such as would cause her to sink in a leaway. She was perfectly riddled. Her flag was shot into tatters, and the whole of her sides badly bruised or pierced. Perceiving the severe injury she had received, the Admiral signalled her to retire out of action, which was safely accomplished.

The Monitors Nahant and Catskill had moved up to the support of the Keokuk, and engaged Fort Sumter. The Ironsides and other vessels, at longer distances, were dividing their attentions between Sumter and Moultrie. Into and on the former a heavy fire was thus poured, and it is believed not without effect.

The engagement lasted from one until four o'clock, when the fleet retired slowly, receiving and returning the rebel fire until out of range.

The Weehawken was assigned the duty of examining and finding, if possible, the obstructions extending across the harbor from Fort Moultrie to Sumter. Protected by the scow and the "Devil" in front, she pushed up to the obstructions, which were found to consist of a net work of chains and cables stretched across the harbor, over which it was impossible for the Weehawken to run without fouling her propeller, and which she found it impossible to force. To this net work the rebels are supposed to have suspended torpedoes and other submarine explosives. Having tested the impossibility of working up the harbor until means are devised for removing the obstructions the Weehawken returned and reported to the Admiral who ordered the conflict discontinued.

It is believed Fort Sumter was seriously damaged. So far as it showed externally two embrasures were knocked into one side and numerous indentations in the wall which, it is believed, a few hours more pounding would convert into a serious breach. The loss of life in the fort is believed to be considerable.

Fort Moultrie was well hammered also, and had at least one gun dismounted. Beyond the sinking of the Keokuk the damage to the ironclads was very slight, not more than would require twenty-four hours to repair. They all came out of the contest in fighting trim, and able to have continued the conflict had it been desirable.

The Ironsides was hit frequently, but beyond one port shutter damaged, was uninjured. There were no serious casualties on board of any of the vessels except the Keokuk, which sunk next morning about one thousand yards from Morris Island beach. She had thirteen wounded, two of whom will die.

The "Devil" was not lost, as stated by the rebel dispatches. When the Weehawken returned from the reconnoissance of the obstructions, the scow she had in tow broke loose and grounded off Morris Island. The rebels thinking it a dangerous affair, peppered away at it, thinking it was the "Devil," which is safe and will yet be used against the rebels.

The affair against Charleston may be summed up thus: We have entered Charleston harbor; made a successful reconnoisance; engaged the rebel forts for three hours; damaged Fort Sumter pretty seriously; lost one vessel, and have a crowning proof of the invulnerability of the monitor fleet.

Gen. Leman, on board the Mary Stanford, who passed through the fleet in Charleston two days after the fight says: "The Monitors were ranged along the beach of Cumming's Point, all in good order. A pilot of the expedition stated that the Ironsides and seven Monitors attacked Fort Sumter on the 7th, passing some distance above the fort, receiving two hundred shots. A pointed shot of English manufacture penetrated the iron clad Whitney battery, [illegible] sank twelve hours afterwards near the beach. Other iron-clads passed through a shower of shot and shell with trifling damage.

The casualties reported are few. Captain Rhind of the Keokuk was slightly injured by a bolt. A quartermaster and six men on the Nantucket were killed.

Arrangements are being made to blow up the Keokuk. Reports are conflicting as to future movements.

It was positively stated by one of the pilots who boarded us that the Monitors would withdraw over the bar and further action for the present be suspended.

Captain Atwell, at New York, just arrived from Hilton Head, says he saw before leaving the iron-clad Nahant. She had five holes in her chimney and five hundred shot were fired at her from the rebel batteries in Charleston harbor, but she was not severely injured. Some rivets had been started from her turret, which precluded her guns from working to advantage.

NORTHERN ACCOUNT OF VAN DORN'S FIGHT IN TENNESSEE.

The Northern account of Van Dorn's fight in Tennessee is very brief and says, in substance, that Van Dorn attacked General Granger at Franklin with 15,000 men. The battle lasted nearly all day. Van Dorn was repulsed with a loss of 300, while the Federal loss is 100. Gen. Stanley's cavalry, led by himself, charged and captured a battery and 200 prisoners, but being unsupported, was compelled to relinquish the battery and all but twenty prisoners. The enemy were pursued until dark.

YANKEE BRUTALITY AT PENSACOLA.

We have been favored, says the Columbus Times, with a letter from a citizen of Pensacola, giving further details of the brutality of the Federals in their late evacuation of that place, from which we make the following extracts:

PENSACOLA, March 23, 1863.—If you could only see our unfortunate Pensacola, you would shed tears in torrents. It is necessary to state that since those Yankee savages entered and took possession of this place, we have suffered robberies and rapine such as were never heard of before as being committed by a nation claiming to be civilized.

When they took possession of this city, (after the sad and unfortunate evacuation of it by the Confederates,) Gen. Arnold, an honest gentleman, issued a proclamation guaranteeing protection to the persons and property of all pacific citizens—all of which he strictly complied with during his stay among us. But it was our great misfortune that he should have been relieved by the most notorious robber that the world has ever known since God created it—Gen. Benj. F. Butler! From the time Col. Dow took command, the sacking of the city by a guard, ransacking it and taking away everything of any value, such as furniture, silverware, &c., &c., without even sparing the property of unionists.

He has shipped to his home in the north, ten Pianos and any number of boxes filled with the effects he stole from citizens. But all of this is nothing compared to the outrages perpetrated by these devils and which began on the 10th inst.

On the 15th of January they burned a large dwelling house, belonging to the Spanish Consul. On the 10th inst. they burned another of his houses the flames of which communicated to the building adjoining it, and destroyed all the houses on the west side of Palafax st., as far as Sierra's brick building, formerly occupied as the Custom house. The night of the 19th inst. they fired St. Mary's Hall, which was soon extinguished.

But, on the 20th inst., the soldiers of the 28th Connecticut and 26th Maine regiments threw off their masks, and in broad day-light, in the presence of their officers, applied torches to the hotel, which caused the destruction of 42 houses on the west and northwest of Palafax street. Three whole blocks were laid in ashes. A Federal officer, whose name is Plummer, and who by the by, is a gentleman, belonging to the 15th regiment of Maine, witnessing these atrocious acts of vandalism, approached the Colonel of the 28th Connecticut regiment, and said to him, "For the sake of humanity, compel your soldiers to stop these outrages; it will be an everlasting stain upon the nation!" But the Colonel refused to interfere and allowed them to continue the gratification of their hellish propensities. They have destroyed eight houses belonging to the Spanish Consul, against whom they seem to have a spite, and for no other reason than that he is the representative of a nation whose sympathies are strongly enlisted in the Southern cause. They have not only robbed and insulted Dr. Bronnaham but have burnt several of his buildings. They threatened to kill old Peter, a servant of Mrs. Mallory's, because he refused to go with them, and thus forced him away from a comfortable home to starve in the very midst of his friends, the Yankee thieves.

This city is almost entirely abandoned—there being only about forty persons remaining.

The Work of the Vandals at Jacksonville.—On a hasty visit to Jacksonville a few days since, we were deeply impressed with the horrors of yankee warfare, while witnessing the wanton destruction of property in that beautiful but unfortunate city. Those who remained there during the enemy's raid, informed us that the wretches, not content with heaping every indignity upon both sexes, would carry off or destroy everything they could lay hands on, and if the citizens dared to remonstrate, they were met with the vilest abuse, and even threatened with death. Of the amount of loss to individuals by fire and robbery, nothing like a correct estimate can be made. Some succeeded in saving most of their household articles, while others lost pretty much all they had.

Probably about one third of the town was destroyed by the fires set by the enemy. A heavy rain and the efforts of the few citizens remaining, with the hearty aid of our troops as soon as they reached town, extinguished the flames in many of the buildings. Of the Churches, but two were burned—the Episcopal and the Catholic. Besides this, an almost irreparable injury has been done to Jacksonville by the destruction of her beautiful shade trees. It was evidently the intention of the villains to destroy the whole town; but as usual, in their infamous and cowardly undertakings, they only partially succeeded.—*Lake City (Fla.) Columbian.*

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY—THE DEFEAT OF GEN. PEGRAM—SUCCESS OF COL CLUKE AT MOUNT STEBLIN.

The information which reaches us from the Southwest is highly encouraging as to our prospects in Kentucky. The Yankee account of the defeat of Gen. Pegram, as all their accounts are, was highly exaggerated, if indeed it had any foundation at all. Gen. Pegram engaged the enemy at Danville, defeating him without any material resistance, and succeeded in securing in that section about 900 head of beef cattle. With these he commenced falling back out of the State, knowing that the enemy were in large force in the neighborhood and if energetic might intercept his movements, and overwhelm him with numbers. On reaching the Cumberland river he found that stream so much swollen as to be well nigh impassable for his cattle, as well as the gallant men under his command. Whilst waiting to cross he was attacked by the enemy in largely superior forces with whom he contended for a day and a half, and finally succeeded in crossing his little army, and 550 of the cattle he had captured at Danville. His loss in men in this engagement—killed, wounded and missing—did not exceed 150. The loss of the enemy in killed alone was greater than this number. He accomplished the purpose for which he was sent into the State by Gen Johnston, and with much less loss than might have been expected under the circumstances.

On the 30th of March, Col. Cluke, of Gen. John Morgan's command, attacked the enemy at Mount Stebling. Their pickets were soon driven in, and their whole force took refuge in the houses of the town, from which they opened fire on our men. Col. Cluke, in order to dislodge them—being without artillery—found it necessary to fire 1 or 2 buildings, which communicated to others, until a whole square was consumed. The enemy, to the number of 300 finding further resistance useless, surrendered unconditionally. Col. Cluke then retired with his prisoners, intending to join the command of Gen. Pegram at Camp Dick Robinson. At McCormick's, 21 miles south of Mount Stebling, he was reinforced by General Marshall, when he changed his course, and went back to the latter place, of which he held possession at the last accounts.

LINCOLN'S FASTING AND PRAYER PROCLAMATION.

Lincoln has issued the following proclamation for a day of "National Prayer and Humiliation:"

Whereas, the Senate of the United States, devoutly recognizing the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God in all the affairs of men and of nations, has, by a resolution, requested the President to designate and set apart a day for national prayer and humiliation; and,

Whereas, it is the duty of nations, as well as of men, to own their dependence upon the overruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentence will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the sublime truths announced in the Holy Scriptures, and proven by all history, that those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord.

And, inasmuch as we know that by His divine law, nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war, which now desolates the land, may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, to the needful end of our national reformation as a whole people? We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of heaven; we have been preserved, these many years, in peace and prosperity; we have grown in numbers, wealth, and power, as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten God; we have forgotten the gracious hand which preserved us in peace, and multiplied, and enriched, and strengthened us; and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated with unbroken success, we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace—too proud to pray to the God that made us!

It behooves us, then, to humble ourselves before the offended Power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness.

Now, therefore, in compliance with the request and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do by this my proclamation, designate and set apart Thursday, the 30th day of April 1863, as a day of national humiliation, fasting and prayer.—And I do hereby request all the people to abstain on that day from their ordinary secular pursuits, and to unite, at their several places of public worship and their respective homes, in keeping the day holy to the Lord, and devoted to the humble discharge of the religious duties proper to that solemn occasion.

All this being done, in sincerity and truth, let us then rest humbly in the hope, authorized by the Divine teachings that the united cry of the Nation will be heard on high, and answered with blessings no less than the pardon of our national sins, and restoration of our divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 13th day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

(L. S.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD Sec'y of State

THE BLOUNT'S CREEK FIGHT.

We are glad to be able to give a reliable account of the fight at Blount's Creek, from a letter received from an intelligent officer of the 47th Regiment, North Carolina Troops.—He says:

"I have seen several statements purporting to give our operations in this section of the State, but they are all more or less incomplete and unreliable. Washington is completely surrounded and in a state of siege. The enemy, variously estimated from ten to fifteen thousand, advanced from Newbern by the Blount's Creek road to the rescue of Washington. Our troops being strongly entrenched at the Creek quietly awaited their advance, and as the head of the Yankee column neared the narrow pass across the Creek our pickets gave them a deadly volley and retired. The enemy immediately advanced with ten pieces of artillery, and for two hours or more, nothing could be heard but the continuous roar of artillery. After which time they hastily retired back to Newbern, blocking the road at every mile or two to prevent our pursuit. Our loss consisted of one killed, from our regiment, and several others slightly wounded. The enemy's loss heavy, (as the citizens report) ten wagon loads sent to the rear, among whom was a Colonel killed."

Fight at Williamsburg.—The forces of Gen. Wise engaged the enemy at Williamsburg last Saturday. It was stated by a gentleman, who came up on the York river train, Sunday evening, to Richmond, that the enemy's pickets had been driven in and that their forces had retired to Fort Magruder, some half mile below the town, from which point they had opened fire upon the city. Gen. Wise had taken position near the old College building.

Exemption of Mail Contractors and Drivers—Extension of time for receiving proposals for carrying the Mails.

An Act To exempt contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States and the drivers of Post coaches and hacks from military service.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the contractors for carrying the mails of the Confederate States shall be exempt from the performance of military duty in the armies of the Confederate States, from and after the passage of this act, during the time they are such contractors:—Provided, that no more than one contractor shall be exempt on any route, and that no more than one member of any firm of contractors shall be exempt, and no contractor on any route of less than ten miles in length, and on which the mail is carried on horse, shall be exempt under this act, and if one or more members of any such firm be exempt from age or other cause from the performance of military duty, the other member, or members of such firm, shall not be exempt by this act on account of being mail contractors: and provided further, that no person to whom a contract for carrying the mails may be transferred, with the consent of the postoffice department, after the passage of this act, shall be exempt from military service on that account.

Sec. 2. That drivers of post coaches and hacks for carrying the mails on all routes where the weight of the mails requires that they should be carried in coaches or hacks, shall be exempt from military service in the armies of the Confederate States from and after the passage of this act, so long as they continue to be employed as such drivers: Provided, the contractor by whom any such driver is employed, shall take and subscribe an oath to be furnished to enrolling officer, that the weight of the mails on his route requires the use of coaches or hacks for their conveyance, and that he has not a greater number of drivers employed in his service than are indispensable to enable him to fulfil his contract for carrying the mails, and that he will not, while a contractor, employ a greater number of drivers than may be indispensably necessary for that purpose; and that he will give notice to the enrolling officer when any such driver ceases to be in his employment.

The time for receiving and opening bids, for the transportation of the mails in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida has been extended until the first day of May.

An Excellent Cough Syrup.—Take a handful of hoarhound, handful of sage, handful of comfry and the same quantity of mullen. Put all in a gallon of water and boil down to a pint, then strain and add a pint of honey or a pint and a half of molasses and boil to the consistency of honey, then add a piece of alum little larger than a pea, a table spoon full of paragoric and grate the fourth of a nutmeg into it.

ANOTHER.—One teaspoonful of pulverized saltpetre, a wine glass full of tar, and add brown sugar till it is stiff enough to make a pill (good size) and take as often as the cough is troublesome.

If the breast is weak, take the rosin from a pine tree, and spread a plaster on thick towels and apply to the chest, it is as good as burgundy pitch.

The Burning of Pensacola.—The evacuation of Pensacola, Fla., by the Union garrison was marked by an act of incendiarism disgraceful to the perpetrators, and injurious to the cause for which they fight. Under the plea that they believed the town was evacuated only to be ultimately occupied by the enemy, the troops, regardless of the protests and commands of the officers, applied the torch, and refused to cease their infamous work until the entire town, with the exception of a few buildings, was destroyed. The flames are reported to have illuminated the site for three days and nights, and even the guard stationed to protect valuable property forgot their duty, and united their efforts with those of their recreant comrades. Pensacola was an old, and before the rebellion, a pleasant town. It is now, if we may credit the statements received from New Orleans, a smouldering waste, made so by the acts of our own soldiers. The crime stands before the world in its own baseness.

A Notable Day.—Yesterday was the anniversary of the birth of Henry Clay, and also of the beginning of this bloody war. The great Pacificator was born on the 12th of April 1777; the war was begun by the bombardment of Fort Sumter on the 12th of April 1861. Mr. Clay's life was devoted to the perpetuation of the government and the greatness and glory of the country. The war, broke up the government, which had degenerated into an odious and detestable violator of the rights of a great section, and has cost the lives of half a million of men and some thousands of millions of money. And the end is not yet.

We shall not be surprised if the day is made still more memorable by a great battle between the fleet and the forts, on yesterday.—*Fay. Observer.*

New Advertisements

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

450 Acres of Land

TO BE SOLD IN STOKES COUNTY, N. C.

HAVING been authorized by the County Court of Stokes, at March term, to sell the Lands belonging to the estate of J. H. Crowder, deceased, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder on the premises at 12 o'clock on Thursday 14th of May, the several tracts which adjoin each other, lying immediately on Town Fork, adjoining the Lands of James Hartgrove, Wm. Tillotson and others; about 4 miles north of Germanton, containing in all about 540 Acres.—There is some fine bottom land and excellent meadows, and the timbered land is considered superior for tobacco. Further description is considered unnecessary as purchasers are expected to examine for themselves.

Persons wishing to examine the land are referred to said Hartgrove or Tillotson who will show the lines.

Terms will be accommodating, but cash prompt.

BEN. BAILY, *Adm'r.*
April 24, 1863. 51tds.

Common School Committeemen, FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court Clerk's Office on the 20th inst., and made the following appointments of Committeemen for the ensuing year, in the several School Districts. This will be considered sufficient notice to them. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of six and twenty-one years. They are requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Ransom Phipps, Jas. D. Payne, Wm Clinard.
2. J. S. Harmon, Allen Watson, J. A. Young.
3. Steph. Hester, J. Lowry, Ashley Dwiggins.
4. Sheppard Preston, Joel Fulton, F. J. Fulp.
5. Jacob Crim, Wm. J. Pegram, Smith Linville.
6. Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, J. Shields.
7. Peter Hasten, J. Hedgecoat, J. W. Atkins.
8. Philip Kerner, G. W. Wilson, J. Huff.
9. Sol. Teague, Tho. C. Dean, John R. Jones.
10. J. E. Clayton, Tyre Carter, N. D. Sullivan.
11. Amos Steward, E. J. Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12. A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjan. Spach.
13. Henry Reed, J. M. Charles, Benj. Snider.
14. J. L. Steward, Wm. M. Lomax, M. Hester.
15. H. D. Swain, Alex. Hall, John J. Nissen.
16. H. Kinnaman, H. Albertson, A. Nicholson.
17. J. P. Crews, John Reeson, Joseph M. Crews.
18. W. Marshall, I. W. Morris; S. S. Clemmons.
19. S. Waggoner, J E Matthews, T M Marshall.
20. J M Stafford, S H Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21. W W Thornton, H. Crouse, T H Spach.
22. C D Sides, Amos Faw, Dan'l Reich.
23. G W Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
24. Nelson Cook, R J Bell, Wm Marrow.
25. G H Reneger, A Bovel, Peter Fetter.
26. Charles Miller, Robt Walker, J F Osburn.
27. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillon, M J Crews.
28. J Guthrie, Em'l Perrell, Edward Marshall.
29. Solomon Vogler, John Boyer, John Harper.
30. John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31. Thos Spach, Nath'l Ketner, John Crater.
32. C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
33. Wm Flynt, Sam'l Styres, Wm Shouse.
34. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm. F Clayton.
35. Alex Bidings, Jno. Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
36. Nath'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37. Tho's Shultz, David Shouse, Alex Transon.
38. T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendrix.
39. H G Anderson, John Null, A P Styres.
40. Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, W R Griffith.
41. W B Stipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
42. Wm Goslen, H R Lehman, Philip Mock.
43. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Vogler.
44. Wm Spainnour, Israel Sides, B Brinkley.
45. Wash Payne, Nath Scales, Hezekiah Flynn
46. W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47. James Crim, Dan'l Powers, Geo Miller.
48. T F Keehln, J D Sowers, T F Crist.
49. N F Sullivan, John H Moser, F Morris.
50. W A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner
51. John Grubb, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Fogle.
52. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W H Swain.
53. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk,
Ex. Officio to B. S.
Winston, April 23, 1863.

Flour Wanted,

For County use, to be distributed among Soldier's families.

E. A. VOGLER,
President Board of Sustenance.
Salem, March 13, 1863. 45-tf

Recruits Wanted.

CAPTAIN W. F. CARMICHAEL is now on a visit home to recruit for the Band of the 1st Battalion, N. C. T. He wishes to procure the services of some five or six young men who are musicians, or have musical talent.

He will be in Salem during five or six days, where he will be pleased to see any person desirous of entering the service. A good opportunity is now offered for persons approaching the conscript age, to join the Band attached to Major Wharton's Battalion.

W. F. CARMICHAEL.
Salem, April 17, 1863. 50-tf

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BECOME APPARENT to me and to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and who have any feelings of humanity for suffering among their fellowmen, from the cries which reach us from the poor in all sections of the land, that starvation will be the fate of many of our heretofore favored people, unless *the crime of speculating in the necessaries of life* can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty to protect the citizens of the State, of which I have the honor to be the Chief Magistrate, against the evils consequent upon this crime, to the utmost of my ability:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the following articles beyond the limits of the State, to wit: any Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Wheat, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth, and Yarn and Woolen Cloth.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their Agency for the purchase of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for re-sale or profit. Also all persons whether residents or non-residents of the State who may purchase any of said articles for their private use, of which, before the articles are removed, their oath before a Justice of the Peace may be taken as evidence. The exception is to extend to Salt made by non-residents on the sea coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering a port of this State from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped in *transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State. The Colonels of the Militia throughout the State are enjoined to see that this Proclamation is enforced.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to sustain and aid me in carrying out the object this proclamation is designed as far as possible, to effect.

(SEAL)

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our city of Raleigh, this 13th day of April, A. D., 1863, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
April 17, 1863. 50-2t

List Your Taxes!

HAVING been appointed "Tax-listers" of Salem District by the County Court of Forsyth, notice is hereby given that I will attend in the former Post Office room, (immediately under the Commissioner's Hall) on Thursday and Friday the 23d and 24th of April, 1863, in order to list the County and State taxes of the citizens of the District. To facilitate business cards have been printed which will readily be handed to all persons who will apply for them at Bonner & Crist's Store. These cards are to be filled out by the various parties at their leisure and should be handed to the tax-listers on the days above specified. To these cards thus filled out, the different parties will be qualified.

JOSHUA BONER, J. P.
April 10, 1863.

QUININE & MORPHINE

For sale at the DRUG STORE.
Salem, March 27, 1863.

NOTICE TO ABSENT SOLDIERS!

SICK and wounded Soldiers from Company K., 48th Regiment, N. C. Troops, will bear in mind that none but Army Surgeons have the power to extend furloughs. Certificates from local Doctors are worthless.

J. W. BITTING,
Capt. Commanding Co K.,
50-1m. 48th Reg't, N. C. T.

A Good Horse For Sale.

TERMS REASONABLE.
Inquire of O. A. KEEHLN.
Salem, April 17, 1863. 50-tf

Wanted.

PERSONS having Confederate Money to loan, on note with good security, might do well to address S. H.,
50-4w-pd, Salem P. O.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Solomon Smith, Adm'r of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd vs Winfield Hine & others. } Petition to settle the estate of Joseph L. Hine, dec'd, filed at March Term, 1863.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Winfield Hine, Lewis Hine and Nort Hine, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in the town of Salem, N. C., for said non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, and abide by and perform such order and decree as may be made in the premises, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Winston, this 20th day of March, 1863. [46-6t-$5] C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.

FURS! FURS!!

Bring us your FURS.

I WILL pay the highest market price for all kinds of FURS, indeed I can safely say that I am paying more than any person in this section of the country. For Rabbit Skins I will pay $1 00 per dozen; Coon Skins from 15 to 25 cents each; Mink and Muskrat 20 cents each; Otter wanted a from $2 00 to $5 00 a skin.

THOS. J. BONER.
Salem, Feb. 6, 1863. 3m-40

Furs Wanted!

I WILL pay the highest market prices for all kinds of FURS delivered to me at MIDWAY, Davidson County, N. C.

I am now paying for Rabbit Skins, $1 00 per dozen, Coon, 15 to 40 cents a piece, Mink, 10 to 30 cents a piece, Muskrat, 5 to 15 cents a piece, and Otter, $1 50 to $6 00 each.

I will continue to pay as high a price for furs as any other man in the country.

JAMES W. BEARD.
Feb. 18, 1863. 42-3m.pd.

Wanted to Purchase

A NEGRO GIRL, for a house servant. For one that is likely, and can come well recommended, a liberal price will be paid. One raised in this section of the State preferred. Would also buy a good boy for a farm hand, if I could get one to suit.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C. March 18, 1863. 48-tf

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1863.

Jacob Yokely, Admin'r of Andrew Kinnaman, dec'd vs Daniel Kinnaman & others. } Petition to sell land to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel and Henry Kinnaman, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made for an order of sale and will be heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, C. L. BANNER, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of March, 1863.

C. L. BANNER, C. C. C.
March 20th, 1863. 46-6t-$5

Miller's Notice.

IN view of the exigency of the times, (distress among Soldier's families, and the general scarcity of grain in our range of custom) we feel in duty bound to aid and assist the poor and needy as far as we are able; We therefore give notice that our Mill is in good running order and that we will grind Wheat, Corn, Rye, Peas, &c., for half price,—being the twentieth part—from Monday morning next until further notice.

E. TUCKER & CO.

Expecting to be the principal miller, I flatter myself to be able to give all customers satisfaction. Myself or son may be found at the Mill, at all times, day or night.

E. TUCKER.
March 27, 1863.

Just Received,

OPIUM, MORPHINE, BALSAM, Camphor, Black Pepper, Black Tea, Soda, Alum, Indigo, Madder, CASTOR OIL, German Bitters, Tooth Brushes, Matches, &c., at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Notice.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 31st of March, 1863, a white bound boy, named RICHARD BERSON, without any just cause. Said boy is about 15 years of age, some five feet high, stout built with a fleshy red face, tolerably fair skin, light hair and blue eyes, and had a pleasing countenance. On close examination, a small scar on his cheek close to his mouth, is perceptible. He carried with him a dark brown suit of homespun. It is presumed he left in company with a young man by the name of Divin Coley, of dark complexion and black hair.

A liberal reward will be given for the apprehension and confinement of Richard Berson, so that I may get him. And I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or employing said Richard Berson, under the penalty of the law.

Address BRANSON BERSON,
Salem, N. C.
April 10, 49-3t. Forsyth Co., N. C.

** Raleigh Standard and Greensborough Patriot copy four times weekly, and forward bills to this office.

NOTICE.

Having been appointed, by the Surgeon General of North Carolina, to vaccinate the citizens of Forsyth County, *free of charge*, I respectfully ask those desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity, to call at my office, 3 doors below the Bank, on the same side of the street.

W. H. WHEELER, M. D.
Salem, April 10, 1863.

KARRIM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

Poetry.

Watch.

Mother! watch the little feet
Climbing over the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed and hall.
Never count the moments lost,
Never mind the time it costs,
Little feet will go astray,
Guide them, Mother, while you may

Mother! watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me, this weary task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! watch the little tongue
Prattling frequently and wild,
What is said and what is sung,
By the happy joyous child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken,
Stop the vow before 'tis broken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in a Saviour's name.

Mother! watch the little heart
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart;
Keep, O keep the young heart true,
Extricating every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed,
Harvest rich you then may see,
Ripening for eternity.

A California Story.

In the Northern part of this State (California) is a stream called Yuba river. Across it some enterprising individual built a bridge, and on the banks somebody else built three or four houses. The inhabitants call the place Yuba Dam. Three bars were instantly erected, and the "Dam" increased rapidly. About noon, one cool day, a sojourner in the land passed this flourishing locality, and seeing a long-legged specimen of humanity, in a red shirt, smoking before one of the bars, thus addressed him:

"Hello!"

"Hello!" replied red shirt, with vigor, removing his pipe from his mouth.

"What place is this?" demanded the traveller, whose name was Thompson.

The answer of the shirt was unexpected:

"Yuba Dam!"

There was about fifty yards between them, and the wind was blowing. Mr. Thompson thought he had been mistaken.

"What did you say?" he asked.

"Yuba Dam," replied the shirt cheerfully.

"What place is this?" roared Mr. Thompson.

"Yuba Dam?" said the shirt in a slightly elevated tone of voice.

"Lookee here!" yelled the irate Thompson, "I asked you politely what this place was, why in thunder don't you answer?"

The stranger became excited. He rose and replied with the voice of an eighty pounder:

"You-ba Dam! Do you hear that?

In a minute Thompson, burning with the wrath of the righteous, jumped off his horse and advanced on the stranger with an expression not to be mistaken. The shirt arose and assumed a posture of offense and defence.

Arrived within a yard of him, Thompson said:

'I ask you, for the last time, what place is this?"

Putting his hand to his mouth, his opponent roared:

"You-ba Dam?"

The next minute they were at it. First Thompson was down; then the shirt; then it was a dog fall—that is, both were down. They rolled about and kicked up a tremendous dust. They squirmed around so energetically that you'd thought they had a dozen legs instead of four. It looked like a prize fight between two pugilistic centipedes. Finally, they both rolled on the bank and into the river. The water cooled them. They went down together but came up separately and put for the shore.—Both reached it about the same time, and Thompson scrambled up the bank, mounted his warlike steed, leaving his foe gouging the mud out of one of his eyes.

Having left the business portion of the town—that is, the corner where the three bars were kept—he struck a house in the suburbs, before which a little girl of about three years old was playing.

"What place is this, sissy?" he asked.

The little girl, frightened at the drowned rat figure which the stranger cut, streaked it for the house. Having reached the door she stopped—turned, and squealed—Oobbee-Dam!"

"Good heavens!" said Thompson, digging his heels between his horse's ribs—"good heavens! let me get out of this horrid place, where not only the men, but the very babes and sucklings swear at inoffensive travellers!"

Desperate Combat with Indians in Texas.

A BRAVE MAN.—George W. Kendall, formerly of the N. O. Picayune, who now resides on his estate in Texas, writes to the Houston Almanac of the murders being perpetrated in Gillespie and neighboring counties in that State. Among those murdered was H. Anhelger, who, while out hunting cattle with a companion, was surprised by the savages. The letter says:

Anhelger, being on a mule, was compelled to dismount and take to a tree; his companion, on a fast horse, made his escape into town. We shall never learn the particulars of the brave Anhelger's fight, but we have the results, and they tell the story of a fearful conflict. The next morning a party of rangers were conducted to the spot, and on searching the tree they found it stuck full of arrows, while a pool of blood at the foot showed that the unfortunate man had been desperately wounded. Following the blood track the distance of some 300 yards, they found the body of poor Anhelger, stiff and cold, laying with his face downward, his right hand shattered and crippled by arrows, and his left clutching with an iron grip the six-shooter with which he had kept his foes at bay.

On searching around, the body of one Indian, stone dead, was found, while two blood trails in the track on which they had retreated showed that a number of his enemies had been wounded. Searching still further, the party discovered no less than 38 arrows on the tree, on the ground, and in the person of Anhelger. Who had been hit over forty times in the head, arm, right shoulder, leg, and body. Few have ever heard or read of such a conflict, and it would seem that the lone man was in the end victorious. The trail of the savages was followed until dark, but a shower in the night unfortunately obliterated all traces of it; yet, on looking for it in the morning, they fell upon the trail of ten Indians, 3 on horseback and 7 on foot. This was followed until the savages were caught and charged upon, three of their number killed, and 2 or 3 others wounded, but who escaped. Whether it was the party beaten off by Anhelger can never be known.

A Brave Boy.—A correspondent of the Wilmington Journal furnishes the following to that paper:

In the recent expedition under Gen. D. H. Hill towards Newbern, Drum Major Henry Nutt, 50th N. C. T., aged 16, a son of John Nutt, Esq., of Wilmington, distinguished himself by coolness and daring.

On Friday evening, the 43rd N. C., Col. Thos. Kenan, commanding, carried the enemy's strongly fortified position at Deep Gully at the point of the bayonet. On Saturday morning, the 3d brigade moved up to Kenan's position and formed line of battle. The Yankees had blockaded the road in front, so that Gen. Hill could not advance his artillery, and skirmishers were ordered out to feel the enemy. Henry volunteered with the skirmishers who were under the command of Major Van Hook. After driving the enemy's pickets several hundred yards, Van Hook discovered what he supposed was the enemy in force, some five or six hundred yards in his front.—From his position he could not determine their number, and he could not advance without exposing his whole command to a cross fire of grape and canister. In this position he called for a volunteer to go forward, find out their numbers and report to him. Young Nutt sprang forward, volunteered his services, and went within seventy five yards of the enemy, where he ascertained their numbers, walked coolly back and made his report to the Major. That report cost several Yankees their lives, as our artillery was turned on the point indicated by young Nutt.

Pretty good for a sixteen year old.

Robbery Extraordinary—A warning to Railroad Travellers.—The Savannah Republican relates the following particulars of a late robbery on the Georgia Central Railroad, which is fully up to the rascally spirit of the times:

It appears that a gentleman from Sumter county was settling for a supper at the Brown House, when a young man standing by observed that he had a considerable amount of money on his person. He soon commenced conversation with the stranger, ascertained that he was to take the Central Railroad cars that night, and expressed great satisfaction as he was going that way himself. He became very cozy with his new and unwary acquaintance, went aboard the cars with him, and they took seats together. They chatted merrily along until the cars had passed Griswoldville, when the young man proposed to go to the hinder car, where he had left his carpet bag with a friend, and take a drink of liquor.

The Sumter county man, being 'a little dry' readily consented. The two passed out of the car whilst the train was going at full speed, and on reaching the platform and closing the door they were joined by a third party. The two, without warning, took violent hold of the stranger, evidently by preconcert, and dashed him from the train. The two rogues then quietly returned to their seats in the car. On reaching Gordon they left the train and footed back six miles to their victim, whom they found lying at the foot of the embankment with a ghastly wound across the face, his thigh broken, and wholly unable to offer any resistance. They went to work and robbed him of his pocket book containing $1,600, his papers, knife, tobacco, and indeed everything except his clothing. The scoundrels then decamped, leaving him to his fate. Next day he was discovered and taken to Gordon, where medical assistance was called in and his family sent for.

CATTLE DYING FOR WANT OF SALT.—The Fincastle Express says that in Craig county, Va., the cattle are dying by scores from not having had salt during the past year. One farmer had lost fifty head, another forty, another thirty, and all cattle owners had sustained some loss. Sheep and hogs are also dying rapidly from the same cause.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Office of the Court of Equity.

John W. Chambers and wife Martha J. Tyre Glenn and wife Margaret A. Benjamin F. Bynum and Hampton W. Bynum, against William P. Bynum and Abraham Martin and wife Harriet H.	In Equity. Petition for sale of Land

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abraham Martin and his wife, Harriet H Martin, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the People's Press for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *exparte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, in Danbury, this 9th day of February, 1863.

J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

Feb. 13, 1863. 41:tf. fee $5.

THOMAS T. BEST,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston.

T. T. B.

Jan. 9, 1863. 36-1y

QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, March 27, 1863.

A List of Letters

remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1863.

J. T. Baines,	Miss Susan Mickle, 2
Servant Nisbett Cherry, care of Geo. A. Dancey,	" Sallie McCain,
	John W. Newman,
Mrs. Anna Essix,	Mrs Mary Jane Not,
Miss M. E Franklin,	" Anna Nelson,
Lieut. Enoch Heryer,	Wiley Nifong,
Augustus Hege,	Wm. S. Pettigrew,
Leander Hill,	Miss Caroline Sparks,
Miss Delphins Idol,	Mrs. John W Stewart
John K. Knott,	Miss Nancy Snow,
Miss Mary Leinback,	W. H. Spees,
" Mary Jane Martin	Ephraim T. Umbarger
	Martin Zimen.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1863.

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
A large fine Family Bible,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c., &c.
For sale at this Office.

TERMS OF THE
DAILY PROGRESS.

IN consequence of the great advance in labor paper and all the stock and material used in the printing business, on and after the first day of March our terms for subscription to the Daily Progress will be as follows:

Daily Paper 1 Month	$1 00
" 3 Months	2 50
" 6 Months	5 00
" 12 Months	8 00

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing, but we cannot furnish the paper, and live ourself, for less than the above rates. This is cheaper than the daily papers of other States, and as to the quantity of reading matter the Progress will compare favorably with any paper in the Confederacy, while our expenses are heavier far than any of the dailies in this State.

On and after the 1st of March the Progress will be sold on the streets at *Ten Cents* a copy.—This is what the Richmond papers are sold for which we furnish the same telegraphic news in the morning that they bring at night.

Our advertising rates will remain as at present, and as we circulate upwards of 10,000 papers weekly in the State, and more in the city than any other paper, the Progress will be found inferior to no other paper as an advertising medium.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor.

Raleigh N. C., March, 1863.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

ALMANACS FOR 1863

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF
BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1863.

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Jan 1863.

Headq'rters, Camp of Instruction,
RALEIGH, March 28, 1863.

Special Orders, No. 304:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT According to instructions received from the Bureau of Conscription, Justices of the Peace between the conscript ages are liable to conscription. They will be enrolled immediately, and this notice is published that they may make their arrangements accordingly.

By order of Col. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts in N. C.
J. C. PRICE, Adjutant. April 3-3t

Executor's Notice.

THE undersigned, having at March Term, 1863, of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of A. J Stafford deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate of said dec'd, to present them duly authenticated, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOS. J. WILSON, Executor.

March 27th, 1863 46-tf.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office
THE
JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c.

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. C. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ADVANCED TO $4 00 PER YEAR.

Owing to a further advance in the price of paper and the limit put upon our supply, the Proprietor respectfully announces that from and after the 1st of March, the price of the Field and Fireside will be as follows:

For one year,	$4
For six months,	2

No deductions made to clubs, and no subscriptions received for less than six months.

Bes Southern writers contribute to it

POEMS, TALES, NOVELETTES, ORIGINAL LITERATURE.

THE NEW PRIZE STORY BY
Miss S. A. MINER,

of Covington, Ga., commenced February 7. Among the distinguished pens which grace the Fireside, are

Hon. WM. GILMORE SIMMS, of S. C., Judge MEEK, of Alabama, &c.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor.
Augusta, Ga.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale At the DRUG STORE

Quicksilver, Castor Oil.

Large Rope, Chewy Combs, Drugs and Medicines, Dyestuffs, &c., &c. may be had at

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 44-1w-pd

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

Census of North Carolina, 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE MALES 20 YEARS.	WHITE MALES 21 YEARS.	SLAVES.	TOTAL POPULATION.
Alamance	7,036	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6892
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,367	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,429	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,173	729	5878	14779
Bertie	6,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	436	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	109	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9337
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,397	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	476	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	182	1969	8185
Caswell	6,881	279	9355	15915
Catawba	9,038	98	1664	10306
Chatham	12,655	504	6946	17705
Cherokee	3,609	39	519	4168
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	6842
Cleaveland	10,108	109	2131	12348
Columbus	6,779	356	2463	9597
Craven	8,795	1289	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	478	5830	16309
Currituck	4,871	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3078	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,190	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,896	153	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	993	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2469	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	99	4177	15347
Jackson	5,941	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15807
Jones	2,810	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	116	519	6004
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1205	7180
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,795	194	8518	17447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11829
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	856	6808	13376
Onslow	5,196	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5109	16049
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,257	392	3569	7348
Person	5,795	318	5196	11291
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3928	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,347	86	2469	10492
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,303	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	5946	21202
Wake	16,470	1424	16733	28927
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,944	280	3496	9760
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.

Papers published six times a week, 00 cents, Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly ⅗ cents per quarter, or ⅖ cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privilges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9:

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify the responsibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor WORTH,

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 7, 1862. 22-3t

☞ All papers in the State please copy the above, and send copies of paper and bill to A. G. office.

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT OF THE
Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE PRESIDENT:
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy. Clement C. Clay.
ARKANSA.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semme s
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P. Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.
FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Mannerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O B Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrow,
NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowall, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Benham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Mences,
W H Tebbs, J D C Atkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Saxton.
VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chamblins, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John D Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 39
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	62 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee, †		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 6; in the House, 67 to 21, to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13, '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16, '61	50 to 4
Louisiana,	March 21, '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 29, '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30, '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3, '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22, '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions carefully no one need fear but what it is instant relief after a few applications, while we can say no one has ever failed to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the

SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by R. G. DOUGLAS & SON, Statesville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Fayetteville North Carolina.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS: We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come to see us. We are in close counts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as hoped, and settle up, and give us your notes with approved security, and we will take Corn, Wheat, Bacon, Flour, Lard, or any thing we wish, in exchange for Goods. If you do not, we will take Corn, Wheat, Bacon, Flour, Lard, or any thing we wish, in exchange for Goods. If you do not,

Salem, April 2nd, 1862. 43-3m-pd